

The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, IN LAMPS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES BOWEN, HIRSH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| First Insertion | Second Insertion | Third Insertion | Fourth Insertion | Fifth Insertion | Sixth Insertion | Seventh Insertion | Eighth Insertion | Ninth Insertion | Tenth Insertion |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 square 1 day | 1 square 2 days | 1 square 3 days | 1 square 4 days | 1 square 5 days | 1 square 6 days | 1 square 7 days | 1 square 8 days | 1 square 9 days | 1 square 10 days |
| 1 square 11 days | 1 square 12 days | 1 square 13 days | 1 square 14 days | 1 square 15 days | 1 square 16 days | 1 square 17 days | 1 square 18 days | 1 square 19 days | 1 square 20 days |
| 1 square 21 days | 1 square 22 days | 1 square 23 days | 1 square 24 days | 1 square 25 days | 1 square 26 days | 1 square 27 days | 1 square 28 days | 1 square 29 days | 1 square 30 days |
| 1 square 31 days | 1 square 32 days | 1 square 33 days | 1 square 34 days | 1 square 35 days | 1 square 36 days | 1 square 37 days | 1 square 38 days | 1 square 39 days | 1 square 40 days |
| 1 square 41 days | 1 square 42 days | 1 square 43 days | 1 square 44 days | 1 square 45 days | 1 square 46 days | 1 square 47 days | 1 square 48 days | 1 square 49 days | 1 square 50 days |
| 1 square 51 days | 1 square 52 days | 1 square 53 days | 1 square 54 days | 1 square 55 days | 1 square 56 days | 1 square 57 days | 1 square 58 days | 1 square 59 days | 1 square 60 days |

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, at 10 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 11 lines or more, at 15 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 12 lines or more, at 20 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 13 lines or more, at 25 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 14 lines or more, at 30 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 15 lines or more, at 35 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 16 lines or more, at 40 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 17 lines or more, at 45 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 18 lines or more, at 50 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 19 lines or more, at 55 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 20 lines or more, at 60 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 21 lines or more, at 65 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 22 lines or more, at 70 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 23 lines or more, at 75 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 24 lines or more, at 80 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 25 lines or more, at 85 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 26 lines or more, at 90 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 27 lines or more, at 95 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 28 lines or more, at 1 dollar per line per week.

Advertisements of 29 lines or more, at 1 dollar 10 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 30 lines or more, at 1 dollar 20 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 31 lines or more, at 1 dollar 30 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 32 lines or more, at 1 dollar 40 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 33 lines or more, at 1 dollar 50 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 34 lines or more, at 1 dollar 60 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 35 lines or more, at 1 dollar 70 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 36 lines or more, at 1 dollar 80 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 37 lines or more, at 1 dollar 90 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 38 lines or more, at 2 dollars per line per week.

Advertisements of 39 lines or more, at 2 dollars 10 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 40 lines or more, at 2 dollars 20 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 41 lines or more, at 2 dollars 30 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 42 lines or more, at 2 dollars 40 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 43 lines or more, at 2 dollars 50 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 44 lines or more, at 2 dollars 60 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 45 lines or more, at 2 dollars 70 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 46 lines or more, at 2 dollars 80 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 47 lines or more, at 2 dollars 90 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 48 lines or more, at 3 dollars per line per week.

Advertisements of 49 lines or more, at 3 dollars 10 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 50 lines or more, at 3 dollars 20 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 51 lines or more, at 3 dollars 30 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 52 lines or more, at 3 dollars 40 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 53 lines or more, at 3 dollars 50 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 54 lines or more, at 3 dollars 60 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 55 lines or more, at 3 dollars 70 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 56 lines or more, at 3 dollars 80 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 57 lines or more, at 3 dollars 90 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 58 lines or more, at 4 dollars per line per week.

Advertisements of 59 lines or more, at 4 dollars 10 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 60 lines or more, at 4 dollars 20 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 61 lines or more, at 4 dollars 30 cents per line per week.

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Advertisements of 64 lines or more, at 4 dollars 60 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 65 lines or more, at 4 dollars 70 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 66 lines or more, at 4 dollars 80 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 67 lines or more, at 4 dollars 90 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 68 lines or more, at 5 dollars per line per week.

Advertisements of 69 lines or more, at 5 dollars 10 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 70 lines or more, at 5 dollars 20 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 71 lines or more, at 5 dollars 30 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 72 lines or more, at 5 dollars 40 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 73 lines or more, at 5 dollars 50 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 74 lines or more, at 5 dollars 60 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 75 lines or more, at 5 dollars 70 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 76 lines or more, at 5 dollars 80 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 77 lines or more, at 5 dollars 90 cents per line per week.

Advertisements of 78 lines or more, at 6 dollars per line per week.

Advertisements of 79 lines or more, at 6 dollars 10 cents per line per week.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have with them constantly for the

length of time heretofore stated.

James Wright, Residing, 44 1/2 - 10 months.

Henry Wright, Residing, 44 1/2 - 10 months.

Michael Wright, Residing, 44 1/2 - 10 months.

John Wright, Residing, 44 1/2 - 10 months.

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NEW DEAL.

AT-

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specimens

to be found in no other place in the city.

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at the lowest possible prices.

Medicines, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RED

FIXINGS, SUGARS, SPICES, SALES, COARSE AND FINE, FLOUR, &c.

LOWER

than any other house in the city.

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, and to the country by express.

Address: PALMER & SON, 101 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

DRUGS, TEA, STOVES, AND ALL THE LATEST

AND NEWEST

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

TO ORDER

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

AND DELIVER THEM

FREE OF CHARGE

TO CUSTOMERS IN TOWN

AND TO THE COUNTRY BY EXPRESS

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BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. BOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.
1 Square 1 day, \$ 7.50
do do 2 days, 12.00
do do 3 days, 15.00
do do 4 days, 17.50
do do 5 days, 20.00
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do do 7 days, 25.00
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF ROCK.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF MILWAUKEE.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF COLUMBIA.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF TREMPLETON.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF BROWN.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. M. H. RAMSEY,
OF JEFFERSON.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JONAS L. PICKARD,
OF PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Republican Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District in Rock County, comprising the towns of Janesville, Milton, Fulton and Harmony, will hold a convention at Milton (in Academy Hall) on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Assembly, and a candidate for County Supervisor for said district, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

Each town will be entitled to the following number of delegates:
Janesville, 4
Milton, 3
Fulton, 2
Harmony, 1
A. W. BARDWIN,
Ch. Dist. Committee.

Town of Rock.

The Republicans of the town of Rock are hereby notified to meet at the Brick School House at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend both County and Assembly Conventions.

How it Looks.

How does it look for Col. Blair to refuse to take command of his regiment, which was ordered to advance against the enemy, when released for that purpose? It looks like malice or cowardice.

Upon refusing he was again placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. How does it look for the secretary of war to release him from arrest, under these circumstances, in contempt of the orders of the commanding general? It looks like spite, on the part of Mr. Cameron; and the forbearance of Gen. Fremont looks like a noble sacrifice of feeling for the good of the country.

The government has control of the telegraph lines. How does it look to see daily charges and insinuations, embodied in dispatches from Washington, against a general in command, purporting to give the words of condemnation used by members of the cabinet? It looks like a want of courage or a cabal in the cabinet to strike boldly, and so they use the cloak of a newspaper correspondent.

It is said "henceforth" no contracts will be made in the western department, and that the commissions of all officers issued by Gen. Fremont, will be treated as null and void. How does this look? It appears to us that heretofore Fremont has been permitted to make contracts and issue commissions, but in order to snub him, the government has taken a new tack.

How does it look for the military powers at Washington to discredit and weaken a general in the field in the presence of the enemy? It looks like giving aid and comfort to that enemy; it gives the foe what is better than batteries and muskets.

How does it look for the war department to continue a general in the field, and withdraw all its confidence from him? It looks as though they would like to destroy that general, even if his army is defeated, by him. It looks like an attack in the rear, from enemies who dare not take the responsibility of a removal, for fear of the people.

It looks as if Simon Cameron and the Blairs would like to compel Gen. Fremont to resign, and thus relieve themselves from the "tight place" they got themselves into. But it looks to most people who know Gen. Fremont, that his enemies will not succeed, but will be utterly routed and defeated.

Quarrels.—The public mind is amused just now, with statements that something great is about to be done on the southern coast; why not perform an exploit nearer the capital? Why draw away the rebel army from Washington, by these attacks at the south? Why not prevent the retreat of the rebel army by capturing Richmond, or taking possession of the southern railroads, or by some means cutting off their retreat? The way to Richmond is from Fortress Monroe. Beauregard's army ought not to be allowed to escape, with the means at our disposal.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.—The candidate selected by the republican state central committee for state prison commissioner, Alexander P. Hodges, is now, and has been for some years past, county judge of Winnebago county. The Madison Journal says "he is a man of ability, and good business habits."

Address of the Republican Central Committee to the Electors of the State.

The republican state central committee, in the exercise of the power conferred on them by the state convention, have this day filled the vacancy occasioned, by the resignation of Hon. Hans C. Heg, the republican union nominee for state prison commissioner, with the name of Alexander P. Hodges, of Winnebago county.

The following is a correct copy of the ticket as now composed:

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
OF ROCK.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF MILWAUKEE.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF COLUMBIA.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF TREMPLETON.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF BROWN.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WILLIAM H. RAMSEY,
OF JEFFERSON.
FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JONAS L. PICKARD,
OF PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

The committee would suggest to publishers of newspapers, who support the republican union nominations, that they carefully compare and correct the ticket as published in their respective papers so as to conform to the above; and more especially that, in printing ballots, they follow the copy here given.

We would also respectfully submit a few suggestions in regard to the present canvass. At no previous period in our history have public exigencies so imperiously demanded of the people a wise and careful discrimination in selecting their officers as at the present time. More than ever before do we need to confide the several departments of the state government to able, energetic and upright men. Our beloved country is struggling in the coils of a monstrous treason. In her support the state governments bear an important part. It is through them that the armies for the defence of the Union are levied and equipped. For these purposes the expenditure of large sums from the public treasury depends upon state officers. Now and perplexing responsibilities have to be met in the discharge of their duties, requiring the exercise of sound judgment and sagacity. The election of practical, firm, experienced, honest men—always important—is now pre-eminently essential. Firmness and discretion are more than ever needed.

The people of our state, thoroughly loyal, devoted to the Union, and reposing full confidence in the national administration, desire that, in proportion to her ability, she shall be second to none in her contributions to sustain the common cause. They are ready to make whatever sacrifices their country requires; they only demand that the expenditure of their money shall be honestly and judiciously made. It is therefore of the highest importance that proper men be chosen to conduct the business of the several state departments; and to secure the election of such men, the people must remember their political duties to the country upon election day. The public weal, in this crisis, requires that they should stamp upon the result at the ballot-box the impress of their own patriotic and earnest spirit.

It is neither expected or desired, in this hour of common danger, that there should be the ordinary agitation of political questions, or the long and tedious contest of opinion, characteristic of political contests. The means which it has been customary to expend in mass meetings, torch light processions, and other devices for stimulating partisan zeal, will this year doubtless be devoted to the nobler purpose of awakening the patriotism of all parties, and calling from the plough and the work-shops, from the store and the office, brave men to the defence of the imperilled standard of their country. Not to interfere with this work, but as auxiliary to it, we ask the voters to remember their political duties, and to choose men of approved business capacity, experience and integrity, to fill the several offices of the state.

The election of an energetic, economical state administration, which will promptly second the federal administration in the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of an honorable and permanent peace, is not only required by our own true interests as a state, but is a duty we owe the nation in her hour of peril and need.

The candidates upon the republican Union ticket possess, in an eminent degree, the essential qualifications of which we have spoken. They are men, almost without exception, already widely and favorably known in connection with public affairs, and whose capacity and integrity of character have borne the test of actual trial. They are in the main identical with the candidates upon the ticket presented by a convention representing that sentiment in the state which favors a union of loyal men, irrespective of party, to repel the aggressions of the rebellion, and the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of the Union in its integrity.

There are but two differences between the ticket formed by that convention and the republican Union ticket. The republican Union ticket, in order to give the large and loyal German element of our population a representation upon the state ticket, nominated Mr. Edward Salomon for lieutenant governor. It also deemed it expedient to renominate the present state superintendent of public instruction—whose office in no way partakes of a political character—and who, during the past two years, has shown himself fully equal to the task for the position, rather than to displace him for a new and untried man.

The republican convention, representing a party which largely predominates in the state, had no object in thus departing from the ordinary usage of political parties and placing a liberal proportion of loyal democrats upon its ticket, except to manifest its readiness to ignore strict party lines, and to present a ticket, which, whatever may be the action of other organizations, shall deserve the endorsement of loyal men of all parties. Its conduct, in this respect, presents a marked and favorable contrast, which the people cannot fail to observe, with the narrow partisan spirit that controlled the action of the late so-called democratic state convention, the members of which wholly refused to respond to the Union sentiment among the masses of the people, not only declining to place any but democrats upon their ticket, but declaring that no man could continue to be recognized as a democrat after accepting a nomination upon a Union ticket.

Assured that the ticket here presented is selected in the spirit of liberality, and that it is eminently worthy of the support of every loyal citizen, we appeal to all who are willing, in this great crisis, to place country before party if treason is subdued, and the authority of the government established in all its integrity, to rally patriotically to its support.
HONORABLE ROBERT L. JONES,
B. D. DOWNEY,
CHAMPION S. CHASE,
S. J. TODD,
G. W. HAZLETON,
J. W. STEWART,
J. M. GILBERT,
W. E. SMITH.
JANESVILLE, Oct. 10, 1861.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette. From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP AT FARMERSVILLE, Va., Oct. 7th, 1861.
DEAR GAZETTE:—Having just got out from picket duty, and not being obliged to go on duty, I concluded to occupy a part of the time in dropping a few lines to you not knowing whether you will consider them worthy of notice or not; if not, it will not hurt my feelings in the least. As far as news is concerned, there is nothing of any great importance going on here just at present, unless it is picket and fatigue, which you will understand means chopping and digging. It is twenty-four hours on picket, then come in and go on battalion drill, skirmish drill, and guard around camp; now comes the order, fall in for battalion drill, and I shall have to drop this for a while—back again, we had a short drill; the field officers were ashamed of it, and the lieutenant colonel said it looked like small business, battalion drill with about two and a half companies; of our company only about thirty-five of the men who were on picket the last twenty-four hours, ending at 4 o'clock this morning, although they did not get in until about 8 o'clock. The men think it is getting to be pretty tough to have to do all the pioneer work; our regiment and the 6th Maine have been in the advance all the time since we came over the river. There is a great many others who have done little if any fatigue duty. But there is one thing, the Wisconsin boys are good for them; when they kill us off there will be a goodly number of them gone too. We have a first rate name here as well as at every other place we have been. The report of the 5th Wisconsin and also the 2d, that we never have raised a false alarm when on picket, and when the advance was made on Munson's Hill, and the California regiment as it is called, fired on our men and killed some seventeen or eighteen, Maj. Gen. Smith said so. I have been told that he would have given his left arm just above the wrist, to have had the 5th Wisconsin in the place of the California regiment; if so, it shows his confidence in us. I do know that he called us his big regiment, that he and Brig. Gen. King were both trying to get us in their brigade, and that McClellan took us away from both of them and put us in Gen. Hancock's brigade, (this was while Gen. Smith was a brigadier general.)

The boys are all well and hearty, generally speaking, and all are getting anxious for a fight. They say if they are going to be killed they had as soon die to-day as a week from now, and if they are to live they want to get home as soon as they can.

Enclosed you will please find some verses entitled "An Address to a Volunteer," which I got hold of here one day, when our grey clothes were sent from the other side of the river to us, they (the verses) were in the pocket of one of the coats belonging to one of our boys who was then and is now in the hospital, and I took the liberty to forward them to you. I considered them pretty good, and some parts of them particularly so; if you consider them worth publication please do so and send me a copy.

Mrs. Capt. Wheeler sent us some very pretty little books a day or two ago, in token of her regard for us, which the boys fully appreciated; for during the short time that she was with us in Camp Randall, and on our passage here as far as Cleveland, she became very much endeared to them, and when parting with a great many of us at the latter place, a tear could plainly be seen dimming her eyes, as she said good bye, God bless you. As it is getting dark, I bid you good night for this time.

Yours in haste, W. L. SMITH.

Address to a Volunteer.

Then art going from us, brother,
To engage in bloody strife;
To encounter all the perils
Of a soldier's noble life.

And, perchance, thy blood will freely
Flow upon the southern soil;
And perchance, though God forbid it,
Thou wilt there end all thy toil.

Thou art a volunteer, my brother,
To defend our country's laws;
May we soon as soldier call thee
Volunteered in Jesus' cause.

And may God in mercy guide thee,
To our gentle leader's feet;
Guard thou, whatever be the foe,
Nor let thee from the ranks retreat.

May you be a Christian soldier,
As our noble Washington;
Commands see by thy example
Rivalry battle must be won.

High and noble are the duties
That will soon upon thee rest,
Be thou all that's noble, manly,
In the battle or in peace.

Brother, 'tis a lion's mouth proclaims
To defend our dear old flag,
And whenever its stars are periled
Let thy footsteps never drag.

They have sworn, the southern traitors,
They will dim thy lustre bright—
By the past, forbid it brother,
Thou one star should set in night.

Lift thy sword and never sheath it,
Though the strife may bring thee pain,
Until every star is counted—
Thirty-four a long bright train.

Just as soon, my brother, let them
Lift their rebel hands on high,
To wrench from out night's corner,
One star from out the midnight sky—
Be thou bravest to defend it.

Give thy own heart blood if need;
Shed thy mother's, soldier brother,
Brothers make thy country bleed.

Washington fought to obtain her;
You'll defend her name with joy;
Winning, she may well be boasting
Of her noble soldier boy.

When they ask you where you halt from,
Who sent you on your course with joy,
Tell them you're a western Freeman,
Tell them you're a Badger boy.

And they'll ask you what you're doing;
How you dare this toil to tread;
Working for the Union, tell them,
Badger boys are not afraid.

And may heaven kindly speed thee;
Guide thee to thy journey's end;
Living thou and thy country free,
With our country's stars undimmed.

H. M. K.

BANK COMPTROLLER.—Mr. Ramsey has accepted the republican nomination for bank comptroller. It is understood that Mr. Bracken, the candidate on the union ticket, will decline in order to take an active part in the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.
The convention here got well to work, and show a determination to take the bull by the horns at once. The confederation resolution, offered by Mr. Hinchcock of St. Louis, the subject being, "Resolved, that when the matter comes to be debated, it is believed it will pass. Such, at least, is the opinion of a prominent member."

A new gun was tried at the arsenal to-day, the invention of Mr. Cox of New York. It will throw seven balls a minute, and is pronounced a success. During the trial Mr. Cox accidentally had his hand badly shattered.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas are still at Beggs's. The special object of the visit is not known, but it is generally believed here that the Fremont Blue Brigade has something to do with it.

The Democrats have a special from Jefferson City to-night, from which the following items are gathered: Adj. Gen. G. T. Smith of the state militia, arrived last night from Sedalia and Georgetown. Scouts report Price, last Tuesday, near Johnston, Bates county, between Grand river and the Osage, eighty-five miles from Sedalia. He was still pushing southward. A rise of three feet is reported in the Osage, and the rebels will have difficulty in passing. There is only one boat at Hoffman's, where he designs crossing. It took Lyon, with his small force, four days to cross, and Price cannot get over in less than ten days.

There is good reason to believe that McClellan's Osage, waiting for a chance to fall, when he intends to ford it and join Price, but it is thought by military men that Price intends to cross and join McClellan. Another report is that Price is at Camp Jackson, Springfield, with only 15,000 men, awaiting reinforcements from Arkansas, but this force is believed to be a detachment left behind while the main body has gone forward to join Price.

Rudd, a scout who was in Price's camp, met there an old acquaintance who is a lieutenant of the Jaw Hawk Legion, acting as a spy. He seems to come and go without awakening suspicion of his true character. The mutiny at Tipton was called by the protest action of Colonel Brown, without bloodshed, and the mutineers returned to camp. The officers generally justify Col. Brown for firing, as the soldier, after refusing to obey, snatched a musket from the guard and was in the act of firing when Col. Brown shot him. The man who was shot is said to belong to a company that has been on the verge of mutiny for two weeks.

Nothing is known of Fremont's movements. He is believed to be still at Sedalia, with his advance under Sigel near Georgetown. Gen. Hunter is believed to have left Tipton with his division, some 15,000 strong, this morning. Gen. McKinstry is said to be at Sedalia.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.
We have good information to-day, from Paducah, which positively contradicts the rumors of an anticipated rebel attack against that place. Six hundred soldiers were sent away from there yesterday for the reinforcement of the few troops at Smithland. The order sending away women and children applied only to the families of officers, the presence of which seriously interfered with their military duty. The rebels are not moving against the place. All rumors to the contrary are simply a big scare.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 11.
The steamer Isola, Capt. Windsor, laden with government property, including two hundred government horses, wagons, &c., left here this morning destined for Camp Euclid, on the Kanawha river. When opposite Wheeling or Red House Shoals, 30 miles above Point Pleasant, she was fired into by one hundred rebel cavalry from the south bank of the river, and ordered to land. The captain declined doing so, and by the engines alone, the pilot having been compelled to leave his post, succeeded in turning the boat down stream and escaped, reaching here this afternoon. The bullets passed through the pilot house, cabin, engine room, and a steam pipe. No one was injured.

The government steamer Silver Lake is supposed to have been captured by the rebels. Reports are rife of a large body of rebels advancing towards the river to cut off Gen. Rozeczan's supplies.

New York, Oct. 11.

A dispatch from New Orleans of the 4th inst. to the Richmond Examiner, tells of one of the most important achievements of the war so far. This information is that the United States blockading squadron have dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi river to the Mississippi which commands the whole five of them, and now have the Vincennes, Water Witch, and two other vessels of the squadron to protect the prompt erection of works, which, in less than a week, will command all five of the mouths, passes or entrances to and from the Mississippi river. Once properly fortified, this work will absolutely control the communication of New Orleans with the sea, as completely as a blockading squadron of twenty ships of war could accomplish that object.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.
Our pickets near Prospect Hill were driven in by the rebels in force last night. The intention was to ascertain the position of our advance. The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps de armie, according to the European practice. The plan has met opposition from military men of the old school, but it being insisted on by Gen. McClellan, will probably be adopted soon.

Napoleon J. DeLann, a West Point graduate, has been appointed colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, in place of W. A. Gorham, promoted to captain general.

Government has made arrests of certain parties in the west who had large quantities of contraband goods, intending to carry them over the plains through the Indian territory to the rebel states.

Gov. Morgan assures government that New York will have 100,000 men in the field before the close of the month.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 11.
The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras Inlet this forenoon, bringing the details of the recent engagement, which differed little from the accounts already telegraphed. The Indiana regiment lost their tents, provisions and many knapsacks, &c. Col. Brown states his loss was about fifty men were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The rebel loss has been overstated, but it was undoubtedly large.

The Markets.

New York, Oct. 12.
Flour a shade firmer, with more active sales, at 3,25a35s for super. western; 5,45a5,65s common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 167,821 bushels. Market more steady with fair export demand. Sales of 100,000 bushel at 118 prime Chicago spring; 1,20 for Milwaukee club; 1,30a131 for winter good red western.

Charles Sumner on Emancipation.

Charles Sumner delivered an eloquent address at the Massachusetts republican convention held last week. He reviewed the origin and progress of the rebellion, denounced the traitors in strong terms, insisted upon the duty of loyal citizens to uphold the government, and spoke in favor of a general emancipation of the slaves, as follows:

Massachusetts will be false to herself if she fails at this moment. And yet I would not be misunderstood. Feeling most profoundly that there is now an opportunity, such as rarely occurs in human annals, for incalculable good—seeing clearly that this is one spot, like the heel of Achilles, where this great rebellion may be wounded to death—I can deliver the whole question to the judgment of those on whom the responsibility rests, contenting myself with reminding you that there are times when we must not exercise with too much responsibility than to act. It is our duty to review the unquestioned power of the government to handle for a moment its mighty weapons, which are yet allowed to slumber without assuming to declare that the hour has come when they shall flash against the sky.

But may a good Providence save our government from that everlasting regret which must ensue if a great opportunity is lost by which all the bleeding wounds of war shall be staunch—by which prosperity shall be again established, and peace be linked forever with liberty. Saul was cursed for not hewing Agag to pieces when in his hands, and Ahab was cursed for not destroying Benhadad. Let no such curse ever descend upon our government.

"So many slaves, so many enemies!" Unless this ancient proverb has ceased to be true, there are now four millions of enemies intermingled with the rebels; being four millions of allies to the government. Can we afford to reject this natural alliance, inspired by a common interest, and created by humanity? There is another motive to such an alliance which cannot be forgotten. Without it insurrection would be inevitable, and when it comes it will be wild and lawless. This should be prevented, if possible. If liberty does not come from the traitors and London action of the government, it will come in blood, amidst the confusion of families. All this was foreseen by the Emperor of Russia when, on the 21st of September, 1858, he called upon his nobles to unite with him in emancipation, "which," he nobly declared, "ought to begin from above to the end that it might not come from below;" and now, this very year, twenty millions of Russian serfs have peacefully passed out of the house of bondage. Cheered by this great example, let us not forget that it began from above.

There is another practical advantage where the action proceeds from the government. The interest of loyal citizens can be protected. Compensation may relieve the hardships of individual cases; nor can I object. Never should any question of money be allowed to interfere with human freedom. Better an empty treasury than a single slave. A bridge of gold would be cheap, if demanded by the retreating fiend.

Fellow citizens: I have spoken frankly; for such has always been my habit. And never was there greater need of frankness. Let patriots understand each other and they cannot widely differ. All will unite in sustaining the government, and in driving back the rebel. But this cannot be done by any half-way measures or by any lukewarm conduct. Do not hearken to the voice of slavery, no matter what its tones of persuasion. Believe me, its friendship is more deadly than its enmity. If you are wise, prudent, conservative, practical, you will strike quick and hard—strike, yep, where the blow will be most felt—strike at the mainspring of the rebellion. Strike in the name of the Union, which only in this way can be restored—in the name of peace, which is vain without Union, and in the name of liberty also, which will bring both peace and Union in her glorious train.

For the Daily Gazette.

Rock Prairie as it is.

Messrs. Editors:—I am now going to give you some of the Rock Prairie news in general and not much of anything in particular. Well the rain for the past two or three weeks has done great damage to some of the farmers that did not have their small crop well stacked. And between the war, hard times, small crops, low prices, big tax and little money, farmers are complaining considerably; they have plenty to eat and wear, and plenty of home comforts and enjoyments, and for my part I cannot see what makes them complain. If they would only take a look over this country and see the homes of some that war has made desolate, they would cease their grumblings and repinings, and bring up bright hopes for the future, and be thankful that they are situated in a part of the country where war and its attendant evils are unknown.

Messrs. Editors, the crop of grain this year on the prairie is very light generally; wheat averaging eight or ten bushels per acre, and oats generally thirty; the potato crop was good, but they are all mostly rotting; corn is first rate.

Men are getting very scarce on this prairie; a hired man can hardly be got, owing to their all leaving for the war. I think Rock Prairie is doing her part in men and money for the preservation of the Union. Let every part of the north do as well, and rebellion would soon be crushed, never more to rise.

There are some who have good crops of grain this year, as I can very easily see by the number of stacks they have got. I can take in the whole range of the prairie from where I stand; and that is on Mt. Zion. Glorious Mt. Zion! Patriotic Mt. Zion, that lacks wheat and oats, but makes that up with brave hearts and willing hands; that forms companies for the war, (or rather home guards), and then when the emergency comes, back out, especially the carpenters, and no more is heard of it, north or south. But enough of "that mount."

The farmers who sowed early last spring have a pretty good yield, fourteen or fifteen bushels per acre; but late sowing is a failure.

The plowing is getting pretty well along; some farmers are most thorough; and I think that has grown up since harvest, I think will make a good manure for next crop, to them that think about it as I do; but there are a great many who curse it as they can't get their plough through the mud—d—d stuff. I question if it will do them much good anyhow.

I wish, Mr. Editor, that you would take a stroll or a buggy ride, (any way you like) up this way some day, and take a view of the prairie. Some are so dissatisfied with it, you would wonder where they could go to find happiness, unless the Almighty placed another garden of Eden on this earth.

earth, which he will not be likely to do, as long as Rock prairie stands where she is.

But talking about the garden of Eden, puts me in mind of apples. Mr. Editor, if the farmers had nothing else, they could live very well till next crop on the apples, plums, &c., &c., that they have raised this year. There is great cause for thankfulness, but none is heard.

I believe, Mr. Editor, if a southern rebel was to come on this prairie and ask for a night's lodging and tell them he was far from friends, I think he would get a good many night's lodging all in one place, and very warm at that, even if it was forty degrees below zero on the earth. I think if one thousand were to come, they would share the same fate. More news in a short time.

Adieu,

HARMONY, Oct. 7th, 1861.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas are at St. Louis. Col. Blair has been relieved from his confinement at Jefferson barracks, and is consulting with the two former, probably advising with them in relation to the propriety of the removal of his commanding officer. We also notice that a portion of the Van Wyck committee of congress, which was appointed to look into contracts generally, have concluded to commence the discharge of their duties at St. Louis. Considering that nine-tenths of the contracts for the government are made at Washington, this looks as if they had been solicited to go out of their way to make investigations, in order that unfavorable comparisons might not be made.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, who has taken command in Kentucky, is actively engaged in preparing an army to drive the rebels from the state. His headquarters are at Louisville.

The rebels do not appear to be advancing, but rather on the retreat. It does not look, at this time, as if there would be that terrible conflict in Kentucky which was apprehended.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 10th of October, at the residence of Wm. A. Lawrence, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Miner, Mr. OSCAR W. SLEEPER and Miss ELIZABETH M. LAWRENCE.

At the residence of Rev. W. H. Barnard, in Stuttgart, Oct. 11th, 1861, by the same, Mr. EDWIN O. HOLLISTER, of Turley, Wis., and Miss ANN SEBRINO, of Manchester, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF UNION—SS.

To William North:
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of E. B. Harvey, amounting to sixteen and 80/100 dollars; now unless you shall appear before D. M. Bowley, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.—Dated, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1861. E. B. HARVEY, Plaintiff.

Pay Up!

THAT account of Dr. Palmer being left in my hands for collection, all indebted will please call and settle without delay.
JANESVILLE, Oct. 11, 1861. E. F. SPAULDING.

Interesting to Housekeepers.

The Right Thing Has Come.
Cleans your Feathers of all Dirt & Bad Smell
AND makes them as lively as new without the least injury. M. J. Gross, proprietor of A. Bailey's celebrated Steam Feather Refresher for Rock County, having engaged rooms on Court street opposite the Academy, has been authorized to sell the same in Janesville, and return them the same day. All orders on the day of delivery, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.—Dated, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1861. E. B. HARVEY, Plaintiff.

NEW GOODS!

WHEELBLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of CROCKERY,

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York market, and latest styles.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

| At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 25th, 1861. | Arrive. | Close. | Depart. |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|
| Chicago, through, | 12:30 P. M. | 1:00 P. M. | 1:15 P. M. |
| Oshkosh road, through, | 2:40 P. M. | 3:10 P. M. | 3:25 P. M. |
| Milwaukee, through, | 2:50 P. M. | 3:20 P. M. | 3:35 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |
| Way, through, | 1:00 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 1:45 P. M. |

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOODFRIEND, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—O. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. **UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.**—J. M. SHARP, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—M. D. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. **METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—J. H. JENNE, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. **PRYTHBERT.** (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. Masses, 8 o'clock. Services at 8 A. M., and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

The Departure of the Eighth Regiment.

The eighth regiment left Madison this morning at 9:35, and arrived here at 11:15. They remained here about half an hour, during which time they were served with a dinner, remaining in the cars while it was given to them. A large amount of provisions had been provided, much more than were needed by the soldiers while here. That which remained was packed in boxes, and sent forward with the regiment. They will have enough to last them to St. Louis. In consequence of the arrival of the train sooner than was expected, all the soldiers were not supplied with hot coffee. This is much regretted, as there was a large quantity prepared which was not used.

The regiment is one of the best sent from this state, and that is compliment enough, as no state has furnished troops which have received greater commendation than those from Wisconsin. It is commanded by good officers, who have the respect and confidence of the men, and of the public.

The number of men reported is as follows: Company A 103, B 109, C 96, D 98, E 71, F 108, G 79, H 98, I 105, K 103—in all, with officers, etc., 886. The band now numbers 17—three from the ranks.

Janesville sends forth to the defense of country, with this regiment, another company of her citizen soldiery, the Fire Zouaves, Capt. Britton. There was a great pressure about their cars, while here, evincing the interest felt by them by our whole city. Many were the greetings they received, heartfelt and sincere, by their numerous friends. They may rest assured that while absent they will not be forgotten.

There was a large crowd of people in attendance, many from the country. The companies from Camp Fredway marched to the depot to pay their respects to the departing regiment.

After remaining a bare short time, the cars moved on towards Chicago amid the cheers of the people. We understand that the regiment goes directly to St. Louis.

Below is a list of the regimental and company officers of the 8th:

Colonel—R. C. Murphy, St. Croix Falls. Lieut. Colonel—G. W. Robbins, Madison. Major—J. W. Jefferson, Madison. Adjutant—E. T. Sprague, Madison. Surgeon—S. P. Thornhill, Hudson. 1st Asst.—W. Robbins, Madison. 2d Asst.—J. E. Martin, Racine. Sergeant Major—John Woodworth, Eau Claire. Quarter Master Sergt.—Charles Noggle, Janesville. Commissary Sergt.—A. L. Hungerford, St. Croix Falls. Hospital Steward—James Jackson, Madison. 1st Principal Musician—R. M. Keeley, Janesville. Co. A.—Wauvaca Union Rifles—Capt. J. B. Redfield; 1st Lieut. M. B. Patchin; 2d Lieut. R. J. Baker. Co. B.—Shelburne County Independents—Capt. D. B. Conger; 1st Lieut. John A. Smith; 2d Co. C. D. Stephens. Co. C.—Eau Claire Eagles—Capt. John E. Perkins; 1st Lieut. Victor Hoff; 2d do, Frank McGuire. Co. D.—Fox Lake Rifles—Capt. W. H. Dawes; 1st Lieut. B. S. Williams; 2d do, H. Williamson. Co. E.—Fitchburg Young and Ready Guards—Capt. W. C. Young; 1st Lieut. James Gilbert; 2d do, M. H. Holmes. Co. F.—Grandford County Volunteers—Capt. J. L. Greene; 1st Lieut. Z. Beach; 2d do, James Terry. Co. G.—Janesville Fire Zouaves—Capt. W. B. Britton; 1st Lieut. Charles P. King; 2d do, Richard D. Beamish. Co. H.—Sugar River Rifles—Capt. Stephen Essee; 1st Lieut. L. Munsell; 2d do, P. B. Willoughby. Co. I.—La Crosse Rifles—Capt. M. M. Baker; 1st Lieut. A. D. Hickok; 2d do, Henry Lathrop. Co. K.—Racine County Volunteers—Capt. W. P. Lyon; 1st Lieut. A. E. Smith; 2d do, James O. Bartlett.

The following is a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Janesville Fire Zouaves, "Company G, 8th regiment, W. V.":

OFFICERS.
W. B. BRITTON, Capt.
Charles P. King, 1st Lieut.
R. D. Beamish, 2d do
SERGEANTS.
Wm. H. Sargent, 1st Sergeant.
James Croft, Junr., 2d H. B. Whittier, 4th.
M. H. Doty, 3d M. L. Williamson, 5th.
CORPORALS.
J. A. White, 1st corp. W. J. McNair, 5th do
A. J. Blood, 2d do A. Paul, Junr., 6th do
C. N. Riker, 3d do J. W. Drummond, 7th do
D. H. Slauson, 4th do Wm. Watson, 8th do
Wm. Keeley, drummer.
PRIVATES.
P. Anderson, James Krebs
H. E. Bewley, Chas. Kelly
T. Bowles, Wm. Kelly
B. Brittain, Julius Love
C. K. Bryan, Chas. Lee
John Carney, James Keeley
John Carney, C. McNair
John Carney, J. C. Morgan
A. Cooley, H. J. Phillips

Wm. Conroy, C. Palm
L. Davis, Junr., R. Peters
Norman Davis, Jas. Rogers
Ed. Drake, G. Stickney
John Dave, A. M. Stickney
Fred Fisher, J. B. Smith
John Flynn, John Stephenson
John Flagler, B. Sentenn
E. L. Graves, P. W. Tiff
G. L. Griffith, L. Thramble
W. W. Gowers, A. Thompson
E. B. Griffin, H. Tiedeman
C. C. Hines, G. Viney
David Harvey, Chas. Viney
J. B. Huggins, Wm. Trask
A. Holloway, E. Wiegand
Sol. Harvey, B. F. Williams
A. M. Johnson, M. Wilson
Joseph Kane, G. P. Ide.

Blankets for the Army.

QUARTERMASTER GEN.'S OFFICE,
Madison, Oct. 10, 1861.

The Wisconsin Volunteers now in camp are in want of blankets, and several regiments about to be called into camp will require several thousand for immediate use.

The eastern markets are bare of this article of suitable quality for army use. The troops must move forward. They are our neighbors, friends and relatives, who have promptly responded to their country's call. Humanity and patriotism alike demand that they shall be provided against the rigors of the coming season.

The army regulation blanket weighs five pounds, but good woolen blankets weighing not less than four pounds will be gladly received at this office, or at the office of Col. James Holton, assistant, quartermaster general, at Milwaukee, or by H. W. Collins, quartermaster of the 13th regiment at Janesville, or by J. A. Douglas, quartermaster at Racine.

To those who have blankets that they can spare but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid, white blankets of any weight will be received as donations.

The name of the party furnish the article should be attached to each, and if donated be so marked on the tag; if not marked "donated," it will be appraised and paid for accordingly.

Patriotic citizens are invited to collect and forward blankets as above, by express or otherwise, subject to charges. Donations will be duly acknowledged.

W. W. TREDWAY,
Quartermaster General.

A CARD.

CAMP RANDALL, Oct. 11, 1861.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Allow us to express through your paper our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Janesville for the liberality shown by them in contributing for the purchase of the beautiful swords, belts and sashes presented to us some time since—a token which will long be remembered by the receivers. And to the members of Engine Company No. 2 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 we would also return our thanks for the present of a pair of revolvers which we intend to use if an opportunity should ever offer. Hoping we may live to return with honor to ourselves and state, we are, yours, etc.,

W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. G, 8th Regt. W. V.
C. P. KING,
1st Lieut. Co. G, 8th Regt. W. V.

From the Madison Journal.

Sketch of the Field Officers of the Eighth Regiment W. V.

COL. R. C. MURPHY.

Col. Murphy was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1827. He spent two years in the college at Athens, O., connected with which institution was a military professorship, filled by a graduate of West Point, under whom he first studied the science of war. Prof. Read, now of this place, was then vice president of this institution. From Athens, Col. Murphy went to Oxford College, in the same state, where he also graduated in 1848. In 1848 he was appointed adjutant of the 1st Ohio Infantry, and carried with him the treaty of annexation. In 1848 he graduated at the law school in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar of that city, where he remained in practice of his profession until 1850, when he was appointed disbursing officer in the expedition to survey the Mexican boundary, under Commissioners Bartlett, Col. Emory and Col. Graham. While in this service, he crossed the continent twice, and here also became acquainted with Major (now General) Burnside. This expedition was an excellent school in which to develop the qualities and acquire the character of the true soldier. Every man was armed to the teeth, and under the most rigid discipline. The party was constantly exposed to all the perils and privations of life on the western plains and mountains, and had frequent and sanguinary encounters with the hostile bands of savages who roamed over these wilds. On returning from this expedition, Col. Murphy was appointed consul to China. While there, the great Chinese rebellion broke out. The city of Shanghai, where he resided, was taken by the rebels, and he subsequently was taken by the Imperial forces. During the siege several fortresses were erected near the quarters of the foreign population, which endangered their lives and property. The resident consuls demanded the evacuation of these forts, five in number, and occupied by 15,000 Chinese troops. The Chinese commander refused to comply with their demand, whereupon the English, American and French consuls, with a force of 300 men, principally sailors and marines, and three 12-pound howitzers, made an attack on the forts, and after a severe encounter, compelled the Chinese to abandon them. Col. Murphy commanded the American part of the forces on this occasion, and contributed greatly to the success of the attack. After this, although the siege lasted eighteen months, foreigners were ever treated with great respect and consideration.

In 1857, on account of the ill-health of himself and wife, Col. Murphy returned to the United States, and resigned his consulship. Shortly after this, he selected his cousin as his home, and was selected president of the St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company, since which time he resided at St. Croix Falls, until appointed colonel of the 8th regiment.

Courteous and gentlemanly in social intercourse, patriotic in spirit, faithful and efficient in the discharge of public duties, Col. Murphy's career abundantly justifies the confident expectation of his friends, that he will render valuable service to his country, in this most momentous epoch of our history.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE ROBBINS.

Lieut. Col. Robbins is a native of Massachusetts. He was educated at the Commercial and Collegiate Institute in New Haven, Conn., where he also studied military science, for which he has evidently a genius, as well as a great passion. He is ardently devoted to his business, and is regarded by

those who know him best, as eminently qualified for the position he occupies. He has many friends in this community whose good wishes will follow him wherever he goes, and who will rejoice greatly in his success.

NO COMPROMISE!

Every Avenue Completely Blockaded.

The Old City Store Shut In.

CASH VICTORIOUS!

Immense Arrivals

FALL & WINTER MERCHANDISE

New York Cash Store!

SMITH & BOSTWICK,

PROPRIETORS.

THE largest stock received in the last two weeks ever before received by us at any one purchase. We have now on hand, in our two store connected, the most magnificent

Letters held for postage bearing old postage stamps:

Mr. Wm. W. Smith, Belvidere, Ill.

J. Pierce, Palmyra, Wis.

J. Reeder, Knoxville, Pa.

Smith Clapdell, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

W. Wilcox, Footville, Wis.

Lo. Wilcox, Footville, Wis.

E. L. Baucroft, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

Michael Flannery, Fairbairn, Minn.

Ole Hendrickson, Christiansburg, Wis.

Messrs. Noonan & McNab, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. H. Fox, Waverly, Pa.

A. W. DeLany, Galena, Ill.

Horace Comstock, Beloit, Wis.

Irwin Permod, Havana, Cuba.

Miss E. Spencer, Appleton, Wis.

Mrs. Ellen D. Jones, Cambria, Wis.

Miss Sarah Shultz, Stone Arabia, N. Y.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The train which has formerly left the Galena and Chicago Union depot at 5 o'clock P. M., will not leave on Saturdays, but will leave Sundays at the same hour of the day, and make connections at Chicago with the Monday morning trains for the east.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Those interested in contributing by referring to our "Church Directory," that the hour for evening service has been changed from 7 1/2 to 7 o'clock.

ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Hobart closed his course of lectures on electricity last evening. Our citizens have rarely been favored with an opportunity of getting so much valuable instruction in so short a time.—He leaves our city with our best wishes for his success, and we feel confident he will receive the liberal patronage of all friends of education.

Rev. O. Anderson, of St. Louis, former pastor of the Baptist church in this city, will preach in the Baptist church—Sabbath morning and evening.

Dr. A. S. Jones has removed his office to Empire block, Main street, Dr. R. T. Tullman & Collins' drug store, with Dr. R. B. Trent.

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NO COMPROMISE!

Every Avenue Completely Blockaded.

The Old City Store Shut In.

CASH VICTORIOUS!

Immense Arrivals

FALL & WINTER MERCHANDISE

New York Cash Store!

SMITH & BOSTWICK,

PROPRIETORS.

THE largest stock received in the last two weeks ever before received by us at any one purchase. We have now on hand, in our two store connected, the most magnificent

Letters held for postage bearing old postage stamps:

Mr. Wm. W. Smith, Belvidere, Ill.

J. Pierce, Palmyra, Wis.

J. Reeder, Knoxville, Pa.

Smith Clapdell, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

W. Wilcox, Footville, Wis.

Lo. Wilcox, Footville, Wis.

E. L. Baucroft, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

Michael Flannery, Fairbairn, Minn.

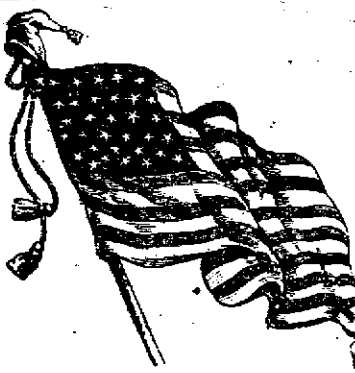
Ole Hendrickson, Christiansburg, Wis.

Messrs. Noonan & McNab, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. H. Fox, Waverly, Pa.

A. W. DeLany, Galena, Ill.

Horace Comstock, Beloit, Wis.</



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Rock.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF Okauchee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
OF Rock.
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Republican Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District in Rock county, comprising the towns of Lima, Milton, Fulton and Harmony, will hold a convention at Milton (in Academy Hall), on MONDAY, the 25th day of October inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Assembly, and a candidate for County Supervisor for said district, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

Each town will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Lima, | 4 |
| Milton, | 4 |
| Fulton, | 4 |
| Harmony, | 4 |
| A. W. BALDWIN, | |
| Ch. Dist. Con. Sec. | |
| Milton, Oct. 9, 1861. | |

Town of Rock.

The Republicans of the town of Rock are hereby notified to meet at the Brick School House, near J. F. Antisdel's, in said town, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend both County and Assembly Conventions.

How it Looks.

How does it look for Col. Blair to refuse to take command of his regiment, which was ordered to advance against the enemy, when released for that purpose? It looks like malice or cowardice.

Upon refusing he was again placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. How does it look for the secretary of war to release him from arrest, under these circumstances, in contempt of the orders of the commanding general? It looks like spite, on the part of Mr. Cameron; and the forbearance of Gen. Fremont looks like a noble sacrifice of feeling for the good of the country.

The government has control of the telegraph lines. How does it look to see daily charges and insinuations, embodied in dispatches from Washington, against a general in command, purporting to give the words of condemnation used by members of the cabinet? It looks like a want of courage or a cabal in the cabinet to strike boldly, and so they use the cloak of a newspaper correspondent.

It is said "henceforth" no contracts will be made in the western department, and that the commissions of all officers issued by Gen. Fremont, will be treated as null and void. How does this look? It appears to us that heretofore Fremont has been permitted to make contracts and issue commissions, but in order to ennob him, and impair confidence in him, the government has taken a new tack.

How does it look for the military powers at Washington to discredit and weaken a general in the field in the presence of the enemy? It looks like giving aid and comfort to that enemy; it gives the foe what is better than batteries and muskets.

How does it look for the war department to continue a general in the field, and withdraw all its confidence from him? It looks as though they would like to destroy that general, even if his army is defeated with him. It looks like an attack in the rear, from enemies who dare not take the responsibility of a removal, for fear of the people.

It looks as if Simon Cameron and the Blairs would like to compel Gen. Fremont to resign, and thus relieve themselves from the "tight place" they got themselves into. But it looks to most people who know Gen. Fremont, that his enemies will not succeed, but will be utterly routed and defeated.

QUESTIONS.—The public mind is amused just now, with statements that something great is about to be done on the southern coast; why not perform an exploit nearer the capital? Why draw away the rebel army from Washington, by these attacks at the south? Why not prevent the retreat of the rebel army by capturing Richmond, or taking possession of the southern railroads, or by some means cutting off the rebel retreat? The way to Richmond is from Fortress Monroe. Beauregard's army ought not to be allowed to escape, with the means at our disposal.

Address of the Republican Central Committee to the Electors of the State.

The republican state central committee, in the exercise of the power conferred on them by the state convention, have this day filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Hans C. Heg, the republican union nominee for state prison commissioner, with the name of Alexander P. Hodges, of Winnebago county.

The following is a correct copy of the ticket as now composed:

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS P. HARVEY.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WILLIAM H. RAMSAY.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

The committee would suggest to publishers of newspapers, who support the republican union nominations, that they carefully compare and correct the ticket as published in their respective papers so as to conform to the above; and more especially that, in printing ballots, they follow the copy here given.

We would also respectfully submit a few suggestions in regard to the present canvass: At no previous period in our history have public exigencies so imperiously demanded of the people a wise and careful discrimination in selecting their officers as at the present time. Before that ever before do we need to confide the several departments of the state government to able, energetic and upright men. Our beloved country is struggling in the coils of a monstrous treason. In her support the state governments bear an important part. It is through them the expenditure of large sums from the public treasury devolves upon state officers. New and perplexing responsibilities have to be met in the discharge of their duties, requiring the exercise of sound judgment, firm, experienced, honest men—always important—is now pre-eminently essential. Firmness and discretion are more than ever needed.

The people of our state, thoroughly loyal, devoted to the Union, and reposing full confidence in the national administration, desire that, in proportion to her ability, she shall be second to none in her contributions to sustain the common cause. They are ready to make whatever sacrifices their country requires; they only demand that the expenditure of their money shall be honestly and judiciously made. It is therefore of the highest moment that proper men be chosen to conduct the business of the several state departments; and to secure the election of such men, the people must remember their political duties to the country upon election day. The public mind, in this crisis, requires that they should stamp upon the result at the ballot-box the impression of their own patriotic and earnest spirit.

It is neither expected or desired, in this hour of common danger, that there should be the ordinary agitation of political questions, or the heat and acrimony that sometimes characterize political contests. The means which it has been customary to expend in mass meetings, torch light processions, and other devices for stimulating partisan zeal, will this year doubtless be devoted to the nobler purpose of awakening the patriotism of all parties, and calling for the plough and the work-shops, from the store and the office, brave men to the defense of the imperiled standard of the country. Not to interfere with this work, but as auxiliary to it we ask the voters to choose men of approved business capacity, experience and integrity, to fill the several offices of the state.

The election of an energetic, economical state administration, which will promptly suppress the federal administration in the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of an honorable and permanent peace, is not only required by our own true interests as a state, but is a duty we owe the nation in her hour of peril and need.

The candidates upon the republican Union ticket possess, in an eminent degree, the essential qualifications of which we have spoken. They are men, almost without exception, already widely and favorably known in connection with public affairs, and whose capacity and integrity of character have borne the test of actual trial. They are in the main identical with the candidates upon the ticket presented by a convention representing that sentiment in the state which favors a union of loyal men, irrespective of party, pledged only to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of the Union in its integrity.

There are but two differences between the ticket formed by that convention and the republican Union ticket. The republican convention, in order to give the large and loyal German element of our population a representation upon the state ticket, nominated Mr. Edward Salomon for lieutenant governor. It also deemed it expedient to renominate the present state superintendent of public instruction, whose office of public instruction is of a political character, and who, during the past two years, has shown himself peculiarly well adapted for the position, rather than to displace him for a new and untried man.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette. From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP AT YANKEETOWN, Va., Oct. 7th, 1861.
DEAR GAZETTE:—Having just come in from picket duty, and not being obliged to go on duty, I concluded to occupy a part of the time in dropping a few lines to you not knowing whether you will consider them worthy of notice or not; if not, it will not hurt my feelings in the least. As far as news is concerned, there is nothing of any great importance going on here just at present, unless it is picket and fatigue, which you will understand means chopping and digging. It is twenty-four hours on picket, then come in and go on battalion drill, skirmish drill, and guard around camp; now comes the order, fall in for battalion drill, and I shall have to drop this for a while—back again, we had a short drill; the field officers were ashamed of it, and the lieutenant colonel said it looked like small business, battalion drill with about two and a half companies; of our company only about thirty-five of the men who were on picket the last twenty-four hours, ending at 4 o'clock this morning, although they did not get in until about 8 o'clock. The men think it is getting to be pretty tough to have to do all the pioneer work; our regiment and the 6th Maine have been in the advance all the time since we came over the river. There is a great many others who have done little if any fatigue duty. But there is one thing, the Wisconsin boys are good for them; when they kill us off there will be a goodly number of them gone too. We have a first rate name here as well as at every other place we have been. The report of the 5th Wisconsin in the 2d, that we never have raised a false alarm when on picket, and when the advance was made on Munson's Hill, and the California regiment as it is called, fired on our men and killed some seventeen or eighteen, Maj. Gen. Smith said so. I have been told that he would have given his left arm just above the wrist, to have had the 5th Wisconsin in the place of the California regiment; if so, it shows his confidence in us. I do know that he called us his big regiment, that he and Brig. Gen. King were both trying to get us in their brigade, and that McClellan took us away from both of them and put us in Gen. Hancock's brigade, (this was while Gen. Smith was a brigadier general.)

The boys are all well and hearty, generally speaking, and all are getting anxious for a fight. They say if they are going to be killed they had as soon die to-day as a week from now, and if they are to live they want to get home as soon as they can.

Enclosed you will please find some verses entitled "An Address to a Volunteer," which I got hold of here one day, when our grey clothes were sent from the other side of the river to us, they (the verses) were in the pocket of one of the coats belonging to one of our boys who was then and is now in the hospital, and I took the liberty to forward them to you. I considered them pretty good, and some parts of them particularly so; if you consider them worth publication please do so and send me a copy.

Mrs. Capt. Wheeler sent us some very pretty little books a day or two ago, in token of her regard for us, which the boys are greatly appreciated; for during the short time that she was with us in Camp Randall, and on our passage here as far as Cleveland, she became very much endeared to them, and when parting with a great many of us at the latter place, a tear could plainly be seen dimming her eyes, as she said good bye, God bless you. As it is getting dark, I bid you good night for this time.

Yours in haste, W. L. SMITH.

Address to a Volunteer.

Then art going from us, brother,
To engage in bloody strife;
To encounter all the perils
Of a soldier's noble life.

And, perchance, thy blood will freely
Flow upon the southern soil;
And perchance, though God forbid it,
Thou wilt there end all thy toil.

Thou art a volunteer, my brother,
To defend our country's laws;
May we soon a soldier call thee
Volunteered in Jem's cause.

And may God in mercy guide thee,
To our great Land's feet;
Gentle thou, whatever be thy trade;
Nor let thee from his ranks retreat.

May you be a Christian soldier,
An honest, true, and brave;
Conquer as you by the example
Every battle must be won.

High and noble are the duties
That will come upon your rest;
Be thou all that's noble, manly,
In the battle or in peace.

Brother, 'tis a boon most precious
To defend our dear old flag,
And whenever its stars are periled
Let thy footsteps never drag.

They have sworn, the southern traitors,
They will dim its lustre bright;
By the past, forbid it, brother,
That one star should set in night.

Lift thy sword and never sheath it,
Though the strife may bring thee pain,
Until every star is counted—
Thirty-four—a long bright train.

Just as soon, my brother, let them
Lift their rebel hands on high,
To wrench from out night's coronet,
One star from out the midnight sky—
Be thou bravest to defend it,
Give thy own heart blood if need;
Shed thy mother, soldier brother,
Brothers made thy country bleed.

Washington fought to obtain her,
You'll defend her name with joy;
Wisconsin, she may well be boasting
Of her noble soldier boys.

When they ask you where you hail from,
Who sent you on your course with joy,
Tell them you're a western Freeman,
Tell them you're a Badger boy.

And they'll ask you what you're doing;
How you dare their life to tread?
Working for the Union, tell them,
Badger boys are not afraid.

And may heaven kindly speed thee;
Guide thee to thy journey's end;
Bring thee and thy comrades to us,
With our country's stars undimmed.

H. M. R.

BANK COMPTROLLER.—Mr. Ramsey has accepted the republican nomination for bank comptroller. It is understood that Mr. Bracken, the candidate on the union ticket, will decline in order to take an active part in the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
OFFICIAL UNION PASSENGER DEPOSIT.

Last Night's Report.
Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Oct. 11.
The convention had got well to work, and show a determination to take the bull by the horns at once. The confiscation resolution, offered by Mr. Hitchcock of St. Louis, caused considerable squirming, but when the matter comes to be debated it is believed it will pass. Such, at least, is the opinion of a prominent member.

A new gun was tried at the arsenal to-day, the invention of Mr. Cox of New York. It will throw seventeen balls a minute, and is pronounced a success. During the trial Mr. Cox accidentally had his hand badly shattered.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas are still at Bargum's. The special object of the visit is not known, but it is generally believed here that the Fremont Blair intrigue has something to do with it.

The Democrat has a special from Jefferson City to-night, from which the following items are gathered: Adj. Gen. G. R. Smith, of the state militia, arrived last night from Sedalia and Georgetown. Scouts report Price, last Tuesday, near Johnston, Bates county, between Grand river and the Osage, eighty-five miles from Sedalia. He was still pushing southward. A rise of three feet is reported in the Osage, and the rebels will have difficulty in passing. There is only one flat boat at Hoffman's, where his designs coasting. It took Lyon, with his small force, four days to cross, and Price cannot get over in less than ten days.

There is good reason to believe that McCulloch is south of the Osage, waiting for it to fall, when he intends to ford it and join Price, but it is thought by military men that Price intends to cross and join McCulloch. Another report is that Price is at Camp Jackson, Springfield, with only 15,000 men, awaiting reinforcements from Arkansas, but this force is believed to be a detachment left behind while the main body has gone forward to join Price.

Rudd, a scout who was in Price's camp, met there an old acquaintance who is a lieutenant of the Jaw Hawk regiment, acting as a spy. He seems to come and go without arousing suspicion of his true character. The prompt action of Colonel Brown, without bloodshed, and the mutineers returned to camp. The officers generally justify Col. Brown for firing, as the soldier, after refusing to obey, snatched a musket from the guard and was in the act of firing when Col. Brown shot him. The man who was shot is said to belong to a company that has been on the verge of mutiny for two weeks.

Nothing is known of Fremont's movements. He is believed to be still at Sedalia, with his advance under Sigel near Georgetown. Gen. Hunter is believed to have left Tipton with his division, some 15,000 strong, this morning. Gen. McKinstry is said to be at Sedalia.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Cairo, Oct. 11.
We have good information to-day, from Paducah, which positively contradicts the reports of an anticipated rebel attack against that place. Six hundred soldiers were sent away from there yesterday for the reinforcement of the few troops at Smithland. The order sending away women and children applied only to the families of officers, the presence of which seriously interfered with their military duty. The rebels are not moving against the place. All rumors to the contrary are simply a big scare.

GALLATIN, Ohio, Oct. 11.
The steamer Isola, Capt. Winfield, laden with government property, including two hundred government wagons, &c., left here this morning destined for Camp Monroe on the Kanawha river. When opposite Winfield or Red House Shoals, 30 miles above Point Pleasant, she was fired into by one hundred rebel cavalry from the south bank of the river, and ordered to land. The captain declined doing so, and by the engines alone, the pilot having been compelled to leave his post, succeeded in turning the boat down stream and escaped, reaching here this afternoon. The balls passed through the pilot house, cabin, engine room, and a steam pipe. No one was injured.

The government steamer Silver Lake is supposed to have been captured by the rebels. Reports are rife of a large body of rebels advancing towards the river to cut off Gen. Rozencranz's supplies.

New York, Oct. 11.
A dispatch from New Orleans of the 4th inst. to the Richmond Examiner, tells of one of the most important achievements of the war so far. This information is that the United States blockading squadron have dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi river to the sandpit which commands the whole five mouths, and now have the Vincennes, Water Witch, and two other vessels of the squadron to protect the prompt erection of works, which, in less than a week, will command all five of the mouths, passes or entrances to and from the Mississippi river. Once properly built, this work alone will absolutely control the communication of New Orleans with the sea, as completely as a blockading squadron of twenty ships of war could accomplish that object.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.
Our pickets near the Prospect Hill were driven in by the rebels in force last night. The intention was to ascertain the position of our advance. The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps d'armee, according to the European practice. The plan has met opposition from military men of the old school, but it being insisted on by Gen. McClellan, will probably be adopted soon.

Napoleon J. DeJean, a West Point graduate, has been appointed colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, in place of W. A. Gorman, promoted to brigadier general.

Government has made arrests of certain parties in the west who had large quantities of contraband goods, intending to carry them over the plains through the Indian territory to the rebel states.

Gov. Morgan assures the government that New York will have 100,000 men in the field before the close of the month.

Rocky Mount, Nov. 10, Oct. 11.
The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras Inlet this forenoon bringing the details of the recent engagement, which differed little from the accounts already telegraphed. The Indiana regiment lost thirty tents, provisions and many knapsacks, &c. Col. Brown states his loss was about fifty; none were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The rebel loss has been overestimated, but it was undoubtedly large.

The Markets.

New York, Oct. 12.
Flour a shade firmer, with more active sales, at 5,25 to 5,35 for super. western; 5,40 to 5,65 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 167,621 bushels. Market more steady with fair export demand. Sales of 100,000 bushel at 118 per cent Chicago spring; 1,20 for Milwaukee club; 1,30 at 131 for winter good red western.

Charles Sumner on Emancipation.

Charles Sumner delivered an eloquent address at the Massachusetts republican convention held last week. Mr. Editor, the origin and progress of the rebellion, denounced the traitors in strong terms, insisted upon the duty of loyal citizens to uphold the government, and spoke in favor of a general emancipation of the slaves, as follows:

Massachusetts will be false to herself if she fails at this moment. And yet I would not be misunderstood. Feeling most profoundly that there is now an opportunity, such as rarely occurs in human annals, for incalculable good—seeing clearly there is a spot, like the heel of Achilles, where this great rebellion may be wounded to death—I can deliver the whole question to the judgment of those on whom the responsibility rests, contenting myself with reminding you that there are times when not to act carries with it a greater responsibility than to act. It is enough for us to review the unquestioned power of the government to handle for a moment its mighty weapons, which are yet allowed to slumber without assuming to declare that the hour has come when they shall flash against the sky.

But may a good Providence save our government from that everlasting regret which must ensue if a great opportunity is lost by which all the bleeding wounds of war shall be staunch—by which prosperity shall be again established, and peace be linked forever with liberty. Saul was cursed for not having Agag to pieces when in his hands, and Ahab was cursed for not destroying Benhadad. Let no such curse ever descend upon our government.

"So many slaves, so many enemies!" Unless this ancient proverb has ceased to be true, there are now four millions of enemies intermingled with the rebels; being four millions of allies to the government. Can we afford to reject this sure alliance, inspired by a common interest, and consecrated by humanity? There is another link in such an alliance which cannot be forgotten. Without it insurrection would be inevitable, and when it comes it will be wild and lawless. This should be prevented, if possible. But if liberty does not come from the tranquil and beneficent action of the government, it will come in blood, amidst the confusion of families. All this was foreseen by the Emperor of Russia when, on the 21st of September, 1858, he called upon his nobles to unite with him in emancipation, "which," he nobly declared, "ought to begin from above to the end that it might not come from below;" and now, thirty years, twenty millions of Russian serfs have peacefully passed out of the house of bondage. Cheered by this great example, let us not forget that it began from above.

There is another practical advantage where the action proceeds from the government. The interest of loyal citizens can be protected. Compensation may relieve the hardships of individual cases; nor can I object. Never should any question of money be allowed to interfere with human freedom. Better an empty treasury than a single slave. A bridge of gold would be cheap, if demanded by the retreating fiend.

Fellow citizens: I have spoken frankly; for such has always been my habit. And never was there greater need of frankness in sustaining the government, and in driving back the rebels. But this cannot be done by any half-way measures or by any lukewarm conduct. Do not hearken to the voice of slavery, no matter what its tones of persuasion. Believe me, its friendship is more deadly than its enmity. If you are wise, prudent, conservative, practical, you will strike quick and hard—strike, too, where the blow will be most felt—strike at the mainspring of the rebellion. Strike in the name of the Union, which only in this way can be restored—in the name of peace, which is vain without Union, and in the name of liberty also, which will bring both peace and Union in her glorious train.

Rock Prairie as it is.

Messrs. Editors:—I am now going to give you some of the Rock prairie news in general and not much of anything in particular. Well the rain for the past two or three weeks has done great damage to some of the farmers that did not have their small crop well stacked. And between the war, hard times, small crops, low prices, big tax and little money, farmers are complaining considerably; they have plenty to eat and wear, and plenty of home comforts, and enjoyments, and for my part I cannot see what makes them complain. If they would only take a look over this country and see the homes of some that war has made desolate, they would cease their grumblings and repinings, and bring up bright hopes for the future, and be thankful that they are situated in a part of the country where war and its attendant evils are unknown.

Messrs. Editors, the crop of grain this year on the prairie is very light generally; wheat averaging eight or ten bushels per acre, and oats generally thirty; the potato crop was good, but they are all mostly rotten; corn is getting rare.

Men are finding very scarce on this prairie; a hired man can hardly be got, owing to their all leaving for the war. I think Rock Prairie is doing her part in men and money for the preservation of the Union. Let every part of the north do as well, and rebellion would soon be crushed, never more to rise.

There are some who have good crops of grain this year, as I can very easily see by the number of stacks they have got. I can take in the whole range of the prairie from where I stand; and that is on Mt. Zion. Glorious Mt. Zion! Patriotic Mt. Zion, that lacks wheat and oats, but makes that up with brave hearts and willing hands; that forms companies for the war, (or rather home guards,) and then when the emergency comes, back out, especially the captains, and no more is heard of it, north or south. But enough of "that mount."

The farmers who sowed early last spring have a pretty good yield, fourteen or fifteen bushels per acre; but late sowing is a failure.

The plowing is getting pretty well along; some farmers are most thorough; and the grass that has grown up since harvest, I think will make a good manure for next crop, to them that think about it as I do; but there are a great many who curse it as they can't get their plough through the d—d stuff. I question if it will do them much good anyhow.

I wish, Mr. Editor, that you would take a stroll or a buggy ride, (any way you like) up this way some day, and take a view of the prairie. Some are so dissatisfied with it, you would wonder where they could go to find happiness, unless the Almighty placed another garden of Eden on this earth, which he will not be likely to do, as long as Rock prairie stands where she is.

But talking about the garden of Eden, puts me in mind of apples. Mr. Editor, if the farmers had nothing else, they could live very well till next crop on the apples, plums, &c., &c., that they have raised this year. There is great cause for thankfulness, but none is heard.

I believe, Mr. Editor, if a southern rebel was to come on this prairie and ask for a night's lodging and tell them he was far from friends, I think he would get a good many night's lodging all in one place, and very warm at that, even if it was forty degrees below zero on the earth. I think if one thousand were to come, they would share the same fate. More news in a short time.

Adieu,
HARMONY, Oct. 7th, 1861.

Mr. Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas are at St. Louis. Col. Blair has been relieved from his confinement at Jefferson barracks, and is consulting with the two former, probably advising with them in relation to the propriety of the removal of his commanding officer. We also notice that a portion of the Van Wyck committee of congress, which was appointed to look into contracts generally, have concluded to commence the discharge of their duties at St. Louis. Considering that nineteen-twentieths of the contracts for the government are made at Washington, this looks as if they had been solicited to go out of their way to make investigations, in order that unfavorable comparisons might not be made.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, who has taken command in Kentucky, is actively engaged in preparing an army to drive the rebels from the state. His headquarters are at Louisville.

The rebels do not appear to be advancing, but rather on the retreat. It does not look, at this time, as if there would be that terrible conflict in Kentucky which was apprehended.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 10th of October, at the residence of Wm. A. Lawrence, Esq., by Rev. M. P. Kinney, Mr. RICHARD W. SLEPPER and Miss ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

At the residence of Rev. W. H. Barnard, in Shopshire, Oct. 11th, 1861, by the same, Mr. EDWIN G. BOWLER and Miss ANN SEBRING, of Manchester, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF UNION—SS.
In Justice's Court.
To William North:
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of E. B. Harvey, amounting to eighteen and 88-100 dollars; now unless you shall appear before B. M. Bowler, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1861, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.—Debt this 11th day of October, A. D. 1861. E. B. HARVEY, Plaintiff.
oc12dw5

Pay Up!
THE Accounts of Dr. Palmer being left in my hands for collection, all indebted will please call and settle without delay.
JANESVILLE, Oct. 11, 1861. E. P. SPAULDING, oc12dw5

Interesting to Housekeepers.
The Right Thing Has Come.
Cleanse your Feathers of All Dirt & Bad Smell
AND make them as lively as new without the least injury. M. J. Gross, proprietor of A. Bailey's new patent Steam Feather Restorer for Rock county, having engaged rooms on Court street opposite the American House, would announce to the inhabitants of Janesville that he can take their feathers and cleanse them, and return them to their former softness. All orders addressed to post office box 133 will receive prompt attention. Town and county rights for sale.
Janesville, Oct. 10th, 1861. oc12dw3m

NEW GOODS!

WHEELOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of
CROCKERY,
consisting of several patterns of
White Iron Stone China,
the best in the New York market, and latest styles. Full stock of
Also, a fine assortment of
FRENCH CHINA WARE,
Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match. A large assortment of
GLASSWARE,
Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of
Kerosene Lamps,
will be sold very low.
HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.
KEROSENE LANTERNS,
something new. Also,
OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS,
good choice,
LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.
Fine assortment of
Looking Glasses,
TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CRUSERS, TABLE CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c., &c.
These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will
Be sold Cheap.
Call and see if these things are not so, at
WHEELOCK'S,
MAIN STREET, Janesville, Wis.
October 7th, 1861. oc12dw5

MILITARY SUITS!

McKEY & BRO.,
HAVE now in stock a full and complete assortment of
Military Clothing,
consisting of double width
BLUE DOESKIN
quite a new article for Military Coats, as it will not nap and altogether used in New York city.
Service Shoulder Straps
and all trimmings to match. Our cutter,
MR. O'BRIEN,
is a master at his business, having cut in New York and Boston thousands of garments for almost every grade of service.
CADET CLOTH,
for Fatigue Dresses, also on hand. Officers wishing garments will be glad to examine our stock before leaving orders elsewhere. **McKEY & BRO.,**
Janesville, Oct. 8th, 1861. oc12dw5

Singing Class.

PROPOSED commencing a Primary Singing Class on Saturday, Oct. 12th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Lecture Room, on Court street. Instruction will be given in Fundamental and Practical Singing. Twenty weekly lessons at the low price of one dollar per scholar. One hundred and fifty scholars wanted, from the age of 12 to 16 years.
G. T. COLE, oc12dw5

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W A R N I N G

1

DEED STORE!

DREW BOSS

HAS OPENED A

STORE,

IN

S BLOCK, - - Main Street;

FOR THE SALE OF
Groceries and Seeds
HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
TO HIS
STOCK OF GOODS,
which will be sold
DEAR FOR CASH!

[illegible]

Highest Market Price
 paid for
 mothy Seed.
 I bring you Glad Tidings of Great Joy,
 OTS AND SHOES
 FOR THE
 MILLION.
 p! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!
 ow receiving my Spring Stock of
 ROOTS & SHOES.

Defy all Competition.

will sell at a small advance from first cost.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is still under the charge of

MR. NELSON,
 experienced and skilful workmen, and we are
 as usual, to turn out
1ST CLASS WORK
 upon short notice.
NOT FORGET THE PLACE,
 at the Old Stand, sign of the
"Big Boot," Main Street
 C. MINER.
 April 17, 1901.

NOTICE.
undersigned have formed a Copartnership under
style and name of
Smith & Bostwick,
transaction of a general mercantile business.

at the
New York Cash Store,
we propose to keep on hand at all times, the largest,
and most extensive assortment of merchandise
and in the city. In addition to our regular dry
establishment we have taken the store lately oc-

ant Tailoring and Cloth Department,
two stores in one; where we shall keep the
best of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnish-
ings, to be found in this state. And manufacture
all kinds of

THE CLOTHING TO ORDER,
 latest and most fashionable styles.
 M. C. SMITH,
 J. M. BOSTWICK.
 St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1891. mar13dawwt.

TO FAMILIES.

Ale and Lager Beer,
They will deliver at the residences of persons or-
They guarantee in all cases

Perfectly Pure Article,
the patronage of those who are willing to sus-
tain an establishment at home, where as good or a bet-
ter can be procured as from abroad.
BUEB & ROGERS.

HOUSE LOTS
AT
Reduced Prices.
For my remaining House Lots in Palmer and
Ward's addition, east of the Depots and Rail-
road, at
VERY REDUCED PRICES

cheap and Permanent Home
in the city. Persons desiring

REAR TRACTS,
recommodated in the same neighborhood, with
united to their wants, at low figures.
Business Lots on West Milwaukee street for
rent.

TERMS EASY, AND TITLE PERFECT.

A. PALMER.

CARPETS!
Sells, Carpets
Sets, Three Ply

ALL
ETS
ON
ETS
'
A large supply of all the

FAVORITE BRANDS
of
CARPETS.
Disposed of all the old stock, I am now prepared
to offer a larger stock at

Lower Prices
 as before. All are invited to call at
 125 West 4th St. DENNETT'S.

HOUSEWARE:
 Arrived to-day, a fine lot, entirely new patterns
 of Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Preserve Dishes,
 Tea Spoons, Napkins, Napkin Rings, &c. &c. 1000

WHEELOCK'S.
mar28dawtf

Persons indebted to the late firm of Searchitt &

Union Envelopes!
RY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag
 and Union, beautiful and useful, the

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE

